

PANTELEYEV, F. P.

"The Discovery of the Lower Triassic Laberyntodons on the Den Luk," Dok. A ,
53, No. 2, 1941

PANTELEYEV, F. P.

"The Discovery of the Lower Triassic Laberyntodons on the Don Luk," Dok. AN,
58, No. 9, 1947

PANTELEYEV, G.

Meeting the needs of youth. Prof.-tekh. chr. 18 no. 5:26
My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Redaktor stennoy gazety "Smena" tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha No.7, Donskoy rayon Tul'skoy oblasti.
(College and school journalism)

14(0)

sov/92-59-3-33/44

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, G.A., Head of a Department

TITLE: From a Planning Group to an Institute (Ot proyektnoy gruppy do instituta)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 3, pp 30-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discovery in 1932 of petroleum deposits at Ishimbayevo initiated the creation of the petroleum production industry in the Bashkir Republic. With the development of this industry the need for a planning organization became obvious. Such a group was organized in 1933 to take care of studies connected with the construction work. Since the field of operation of this group was continuously growing, it was decided in 1936 to reorganize it into a planning office under the name of the Bashnefteproyekt. During the last 15 years this office developed 1480 projects, on the basis of which gas and petroleum pipelines, hundreds of kilometers long, were constructed, as well as dozens of compressors and

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From a Planning Group (Cont.)

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pump stations, petroleum gathering centers, water supply installations, power plants, etc. The most vigorous development of the Bashkir petroleum industry began in 1944, when crude oil was found in Devonian sediments. In 1949 petroleum deposits were discovered at Serafimovo and their exploitation started. The development of these rich petroleum fields made it necessary in 1951 to create a State Institute for Planning Installations of Oil and Gas Fields. Many engineers and technicians of the above-mentioned Bashnefteproyekt office joined the new institute as key personnel. At present the institute has 610 members, of which 399 are engineers and technicians. The author cites some names of staff members who are old-timers and of specialists who joined the organization recently. In addition to designing plants and oilfield installations, the institute develops projects for housing settlements and recreational facilities. The town of Oktyabr'skiy was also built in accordance with plans developed by the Bashnefteproyekt. A number of buildings in Ufa were constructed on the basis of projects worked out by this organization. The group of engineers of the institute drew up improved designs for

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From a Planning Group (Cont.)

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equipment and tools such as the PTM-40 mobile mast, a movable crane for the Ufimets rig, a wrench for fastening and unfastening small diameter drilling pipes, etc. The institute now coordinates the work of various organizations and prepares blueprints to be used in various branches of the industry. It will also participate in the development of the petrochemical industry which will expand rapidly during the next seven years.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Bashnefteproyekt (The Bashnefteproyekt Institute)

Card 3/3

GARETSKIY, R. G.; PANTELEYEV, G. F.; FLORENSKIY, P. V.; SHLEZINGER, A.
Ye.

Rocks of the folded basement in the central Usturt. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no. 1:50-62 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva; trest "Soyuzburgaz"
i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

PANTELEYEV, G.F.; POPOV, N.G.

Tectonics of the southern Aral Sea region. Trudy SGPK no.2:12-34
'61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Aral Sea region--Geology, Structural)

PANTELEYEV, G.F.; KICHENKO, Ye.A.

Geology of the northeastern end of the Tuarkyr group of folds.
Trudy SGPK no.2:35-48 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)
(Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.--Gas, Natural--Geology)

POPOV, N.G.; PANTELEYEV, G.F.

Kuma horizon of the southern Aral Sea region. Trudy SGPK no.2:
73-82 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Aral Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IVANOVA, V.A.; POPOV, N.G.; PANTELEYEV, G.F.

Recent data on the Paleogene stratigraphy of the southern Aral Sea
region. Trudy SGPK no.2:99-158 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Aral Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KOTOV, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich; PANTELEYEV, G.I., red.; KOMONOV, A.S.,
red.izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Fire hazards and fire-prevention measures in oil fields] Po-
zharnaya opasnost' i protivopozharnye meropriyatiya na nefte-
promyslakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 81 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Oil fields--Fires and fire prevention)

ACC NR: AR6026484

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/004/A013/A013

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, G. S.

TITLE: Method for comparative evaluation of probabilities of faultless operation of two systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 4A85

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 26, 1965, 137-142

TOPIC TAGS: system reliability, *probability*

ABSTRACT: A method of comparative evaluation of probabilities of faultless operation of two systems is considered which permits a quantitative evaluation of reliability with a consequent allowance for repairability. The method also permits determining the effects of configurational, constructional, production, and operational factors. The maximum difference between the probabilities of faultless operation of the systems in question $\varphi_m(t)$ is determined. The time t_0 which corresponds to $\varphi_m(t)$ for exponential and normal laws of distribution of faultless-operation probabilities and the absolute value which constitutes the difference in the faultless-operation probabilities at $t = t_0$ are found. Three figures. Bibliography of 3 titles. L. S.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: ¹⁴13, 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.6.019.3:519

PANTELEYEV, I.

Articles made of horn and hoof powder. Prom. keep. no. 10:23-25
0 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli "Perlamutr".
(Buttons)

PANTELEYEV, I.

What kind of help do we need. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.5:15-16 My '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Vyaznikevskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy
organizatsii, Vladimirskey oblasti.
(Vladimir--Farm buildings)

ca

The relationship between acidity and titer of oils. I. STERNBERG AND I. PANTALE-
VRY. *Masloboino Zbirnits Dolo* 1970, No. 10, 20-1.—Although the titer (t. s., acidifica-
tion point) of the fatty acids is higher than the titer of their glycerides, a high titer is
no indication of a high acidity, as the neutral oil forms a eutectic mixt. with the free
fatty acids. Thus a sunflower oil with an original acidity of 3.6% had a titer of 35.3°
and 46.1° for the free acids. In admixts up to 30% free acids the titer was below
35.3°. A hydrogenated sunflower oil with a titer of 58.4° and 61.6° for the free acids
had a lower titer in admixts up to 60% free acids.

K. RIKLOUS

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741 AND 7

ANTOSHIN, Konstantin Fokich; PANTELEYEV, I.I.; TROYAKOV, P.A.

[Russian writers on Khakassia] Russkie pisateli o Khakasii.
Abakan, Khakasskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 133 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Khakass Autonomous Province)

SEMENOV, Lev Vladimirovich; PANTELEYEV, I.I., red.; SAMRINA, A.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Coal resources of Khakassia and prospects for their utilization]
Ugol'nye resursy Khakasii i perspektivy ikh ispol'zovaniia.
Abakan, Khakasskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 71 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Khakass Autonomous Province--Coal)

PANTELEYEV, I.N.

Efficient utilization of organic fertilizers in organomineral mixtures. Zemledelie 23 no. 2:48-54 P '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Opytnaya stantsiya Gor'kovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

(Fertilizers and manures)

KAPLAN, I.G.; PANTELEYEV, I.N.

Mechanization of the row placement of organic-mineral fertilizers.
Zemledelie 24 no.3:73-76 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gor'kovskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya
opytnaya stantsiya.
(Fertilizers and manures)

PANTELEYEV, I. N.

U S S R .

9999* Experiment in the Use of Organic and Mineral Mixtures. *Opyt primeneniya organo-mineral'nykh smesey*. (Russian.) T. V. Chanov, I. N. Pantelev, and A. V. Dorozhkov. *Zemledelo*, v. 8, no. 5, May 1953, p. 66-72.

Mixtures of lime, superphosphates, phosphorite, compost, etc. used on the soils of several areas. Yields of potatoes, cereal grain plants, and cabbage. Recommendations. Tables.

PANTELEYEV, I.N.; VASIL'YEV, V.A.

About the book "Fertilizer factories" by I.S. Egorov.
Zemledelie 25 no.6:91-93 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Fertilizers and manures)
(Egorov, I.S.)

PANTELEYEV, Ivan Stepanovich

Academic degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences, based on his defense, 3 June 1954, in the Council of the Moscow Inst of Engineers of Land Exploitation, of his dissertation entitled: "The Development of Range-Pasturing Animal Husbandry in the Caspian Lowland, Kara-Kumakh, and Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR and the Utilization of the Land Reserves in These Regions."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAV, List no. 25, 10 Dec 55, Bulletin VVO USSR, Incl. JPRS 542

KISIN, I.G.; KAZINTSEV, Ye.A.; ~~PANTELEYEV, I.Ya.~~, otv. red.

[Eastern Ciscaucasian artesian basin] Vostochno-
Predkavkazskii artzianskiy bassein. Moskva, Nauka,
1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:9)

PANTELEYEV, I.Ya.; DROZDOV, S.S., red.; STEBLYANKO, T.V., tekhn. red.

Anton Ivanovich Nezlobinskii. Stavropol', Knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 38 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Nezlobinskii, Anton Ivanovich, 1847-1899)

PANTELEYEV, I.Ya., otv. red.; STOLYAROV, A.G., red. izd-va; GOLUB',
S.P., tekhn. red.

[Carbonated mineral waters of the Northern Caucasus] Uglekislые
mineral'nye vody Severnogo Kavkaza. Moskva, 1963. 188 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh
problem.

(CAUCASUS, NORTHERN--MINERAL WATERS)

PANTELEYEV, I.Ya., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Basic features of the hydrogeology of the Caucasian mineral waters
region. Uch.zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n. 3:385-396 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)

(CAUCASUS--MINERAL WATERS)

PANTELEYEVA, I.Ya.

Conditions governing the formation of carbonated sodium
hydrocarbonate waters. Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl. 48:42-54
'62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mineral waters)

PANTELEYEV, I.Ya.; MASURENKOV, Yu.P.; PAKHOMOV, S.I.

Origin of carbon dioxide in underground waters. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.6:95-98 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Severo-Kavkazskoye otdeleniye laboratorii gidrogeologicheskikh
problem AN SSSR, g. Stavropol'.
(Water, Underground) (Carbon dioxide)

PANTELEYEV, I.Ya., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red.

[Thermal and mineral waters of the Northern Caucasus]
Termalnye i mineral'nye vody Severnogo Kavkaza. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 125 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Proizvodstvennyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
inzhenernym izyskaniyam v stroitel'stve.

PANTELEYEV, Ivan Yakovlevich; POKROVSKIY, V.A., otv. red.;
FILIPPOVA, B.S., red.izd-va; ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Yessentuki saline-alkaline waters in the system of
Caucasian Mineral Waters] Essentukskie soliano-shchelochnye
vody v sisteme Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh Vod. Moskva, Izd-
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 280 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Yessentuki region--Mineral waters)

PANTELEYEV, Ivan Yakovlevich; SURKOV, V.N.

[Mineral springs and therapeutic mud in the Caucasus Mineral
Waters region] Mineral'nye istochniki i lechebnaya griez'
raiona Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh Vod. Piatigorsk, 1960. 164 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

(CAUCASUS--MINERAL WATERS)
(CAUCASUS--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

YANTSEV, IVAN IZACHOVICH

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Ocherk Istorii izucheniya i
Razvitiya Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh
Vod. (Outline on the History of Study
and Development of Caucasian Mineral
Waters) Moskva, Gorgeoltekhizdat, 1955.
203 p. Illus., ports., tables.
Bibliographical footnotes.

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IN/5

MASURENKOV, Yu.P.; PANTELEYEV, I.Ya.

Recent activity of the Elbrus Volcano. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.6:1369-
1371 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Severo-Kavkazskoye otdeleniye Laboratorii gidrogeologicheskikh
problem im F.P.Savarenskogo. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.
Shcherbakovym.

(Elbrus, Mount)

PANTELEYEV, L. D.

"On Some Physico-Chemical Processes Occurring in Fissionable Materials Under the Influence of Irradiation", by K. P. Dubrovin, S. T. Konobeyevsky,

B. M. Levitsky, L. D. Panteleyev, and N. F. Pravdyuk.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

PANTELEYEV, L. D.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadoykh izlucheni na materialy (The Effect of
Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. P. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

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The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research organization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ -radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

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The Effects of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

Pravdyuk, N. F., V. A. Nikolayenko, and V. I. Korpukhin.
Change in Lattice Parameters of Diamond and Silicon Carbide
During Irradiation 184

Abdullayev, G. B., and M. A. Talibi. On One Method of Using
Cadmium Sulfide Photoresistors in Recording X- and Y-ray
Dosimeter 189

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., B. M. Levitskiy, L. D. Panteleyev, K. P.
Dubnovin, V. I. Kutaytsev, and V. N. Koney. X-Ray Examina-
tion of Transformations in Copper-Tin Alloy Under Neutron
Irradiation

Levitskiy, B. M., and L. D. Panteleyev. X-Ray Examination of
the Relaxation of Internal Microstresses in Cold-Worked
Metals Under Neutron Irradiation 209

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., N. F. Pravdyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and
V. I. Vikhrov. Effect of Neutron Irradiation on Internal
Friction in Metals 219

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KONOBEEVSKIY, S.T.; PRAVDYUK, N.P.; DUBROVIN, K.P.; LEVITSKIY, B.M.;
PANTELEYEV, L.D.; GOLYANOV, V.M.

Study of structural changes produced in uranium-molybdenum alloys
by neutron irradiation. Atom.energ. 4 no.1:34-44 Ja '59.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Uranium-molybdenum alloys) (Neutrons)

PANTELEYEV, L. D.

AUTHORS: Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Pravdyuk, N. F., Dubrovin, K. P., 89-14/29
Levitskiy, B. M., Panteleyev, L. D., Golyanov, V. M.

TITLE: Investigations of Structural Changes Occurring in an Uranium-Molybdenum Alloy by Neutron Irradiation. (Issledovaniye strukturnykh izmeneniy, proiskhodyashchikh v splave urana s molibdenom pod deystviyem neytronnogo oblucheniya).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 1, pp. 34-44 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An U + Mo alloy with 9.05 weight percents of Mo is produced in a vacuum induction furnace. The melting charge is rolled out in a warm and cold state until a thickness of 0.1 mm is attained. From these foils the samples for measuring resistance and for radiographic investigations are produced. Before irradiation with neutrons, the samples are subjected to a homogenizing process of annealing (in the vacuum) at a temperature of 1000°C for three hours, after which they were cooled in the air. After irradiation by neutrons the electric resistance was measured and the structure of the alloys was investigated radiographically and under the microscope.

Card 1/2 The thermal treatment described made it possible to obtain samples

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Investigations of Structural Changes Occurring in an Uranium-Molybdenum Alloy
by Neutron Irradiation.

with the structure of an eutectoid $\alpha + \beta$, which has different sizes of grain.

It was found that the diffusion velocity leading to a homogenization under the influence of irradiation in the annealed samples is inversely proportional to the square of the size of grain.

In the homogeneous sample (β -phase) irradiation causes a modification of properties and of structure, and already within a period of from 2 - 4 hours a maximum of effect is attained. This may be imagined to be something like "irradiation incandescence". In the β -phase also a re-orientation with transitions to a cubic lattice has been observed. This phenomenon occurs already during the first hours of exposure.

The size of the domain of the thermal peak and the energy liberated was determined at $2.5 \cdot 10^{-72} \text{ cm}^3$ and $\sim 2 \text{ MeV}$. These values are lower than those computed theoretically according to reference 2. There are 13 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

PANTELEYEV L. D.

HIGH-ENERGY NUCLEAR PHYSICS: PARTICLE BOMBARDMENT OF NUCLEII

"Study of Structural Changes Produced in Uranium-Molybdenum Alloys by Neutron Irradiation," by S. T. Konobeyevskiy, N. F. Pravdyuk, K. P. Dubrovin, B. M. @Levitskiy, L. D. Panteleyev, and V. M. Golyanov, Atom-naya Energiya, No 1, January 1958, pp 34 - 44.

An alloy of uranium with 9 percent of molybdenum by weight was bombarded with neutrons, after which the electric resistivity was measured and the structure investigated by X-ray diffraction and microscopic analysis. Preliminary heat treatment had made it possible to obtain specimens with an eutectoid structure, of varying grain size. It is established that the rate of diffusion that leads to homogenization under the influence of radiation in annealed specimens is inversely proportional to the square of the grain size (in the case of a eutectoid). In the homogeneous specimen (1-phase), the irradiation causes a rapid change in the properties of the structure, reaching a limiting value within 2-4 hours. This is explained as the consequence

of radiation annealing. A disorder phenomenon is observed in the phase, with a transition to a cubic lattice, occurring under the influence of radiation during the first hours of exposure.

All of these phenomena are satisfactorily explained on the basis of a previously developed theory, but different values are obtained for the region of the thermal peak and for the energy liberated in it.

L 9236-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) JD/JG/GG/GS
ACC NR: AT5023799 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0194/0208

AUTHOR: Konobeyevskiy, S. T. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Levitskiy, B. M.;
Panteleyev, L. D.; Dubrovyn, K. P.; Kutaytsev, V. I.; Konev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray diffraction analysis of transformations in a copper-tin alloy subjected to neutron irradiation

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 194-208

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, copper alloy, tin containing alloy, alloy irradiation, plutonium containing alloy, phase transformation, irradiation induced transformation

ABSTRACT: To determine the mechanism of homogenization which takes place in uranium-molybdenum and uranium-niobium alloys under the effect of neutron irradiation, specimens of two copper-base alloys, one containing 9 at% tin and the other 9 at% tin and 1 at% plutonium, were irradiated with an integrated flux of up to 6×10^{19} n/cm². Prior to irradiation, specimens of both alloys were homogenized and strain-hardened by cold rolling with a total reduction of 85-95%; half of the specimens were then aged (annealed at $220 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for 500 hr) to induce a decomposition

Cord 1/2

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ACC NR: AT5023799

of the solid solution and thus obtain a heterogeneous structure. Subsequent neutron irradiation had no effect on the structure of either the strain-hardened or annealed copper-tin alloy specimen. In the annealed specimens (heterogeneous structure) of the copper-tin-plutonium alloy, irradiation brought about a partial homogenization, i.e., a dissolution of secondary phases precipitated under the effect of aging. In the strain-hardened (homogeneous) specimens of the copper-tin-plutonium alloy, a partial decomposition of the solid solution under the effect of irradiation was observed. These results confirm the assumption that the phenomenon of homogenization in uranium-molybdenum and uranium-niobium alloys is a result of a rapid deceleration of fission fragments and not a result of a similar deceleration of primary atoms knocked out by fast neutrons (as suggested by some researchers), since in this case the copper-tin alloy would have been affected to the same degree as the copper-tin-plutonium alloy. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 3 tables, and 4 formulas. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 9237-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)
 ACC NR: AT5023800 JD/WW/HW/JG/EM/GG/GSSOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0209/0218

AUTHOR: Levitskiy, B. M.; Panteleyev, L. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray investigation of the neutron-irradiation-induced relaxation of internal microstresses in cold-strained metals

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po p. spets. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 209-218

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, zirconium, molybdenum, platinum, tungsten, bronze, cold rolled metal, metal internal stress, neutron irradiation, fast neutron irradiation, metal stress relaxation

ABSTRACT: The effect of irradiation on the stress relaxation in nonfissionable materials has been studied in stress-relieved W, cold-rolled with a 70% reduction, Mo, Pt, and Zr cold-rolled with an 80% reduction, and Ni and homogenized bronze (14.5 wt% Sn) cold-rolled with a 90% reduction, and irradiated for 1050 hr at 80C with a fast neutron flux of 2.8×10^{13} n/cm² sec. For unirradiated metals, cold deformation produced a greatly inhomogeneous deformation in the crystal lattice which led to the widening of x-ray diffraction lines. In the homogeneity regions,

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L 9237-66

ACC NR: AT5023800

the relative microdeformation (ϵ) was about 10^{-3} and was dependent on the type of metal; the computed value of the microstresses (σ) was close to the yield strength. In all cold-deformed metals, irradiation resulted in microstress relaxation, differing in degree for different metals and little affected by the type of lattice and the binding energy of the atom. The "after-effect", i.e., a reverse widening of the x-ray diffraction lines constituting a partial return of cold-deformed irradiated metal to the preirradiation condition, previously observed in lightly-irradiated, cold-rolled fissionable materials, was also observed in nonfissionable metals slightly annealed at 100--300C after irradiation. The magnitude of this recovery varied for different metals. It can be concluded that a partial relaxation of internal elastic stresses occurs in cold-strained nonfissionable metals after a selected dose of fast-neutron irradiation. This relaxation is unstable and, after light heating, the metals approach the preirradiation stressed condition. Orig. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

[MS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

PANTELEYEV, M.G., inst.

Influence of the workings on the stability of pillars. Izv.vyschets.
zav.;gor.zhur. 7 no.9:22-28 '64. (MIRA 184)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut v oblasti
promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki nauchnykh osnov
zhdaniy Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.

VOL'KHIN, B.A.; PANTELEYEV, M.G.

Occurrence of rock pressure in experimental use of a system with
a flexible metal ceiling in northern Ural bauxite mines. Trudy
Inst. gor. dela UFAN SSSR no.5:13-20 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ural Mountain region—Rock pressure) (Mine timbering)

PANTELEYEV, M.G.

Determining strain in pillars in Dzhezkazgan mines by their relief.
Trudy Unipromedi no.2:119-129 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Dzhezkazgan--Mining engineering)
(Strains and stresses)

VOL'KHIN, B.A.; PANTELEYEV, M.G.

Manifestation of rock pressure in testing the system of ~~mining with a flex-~~
~~ible~~ shield of metal strip at the northern Urals bauxite mine. Vop. gor.
davl. no.18:63-69 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy
promyshlennosti.

PANTELEYEV, M.G., inzh.

Desintegration of pillars in mines of Dzhezkazgan. Bezop. truda v
prom. 4 no. 5:10-12 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Dzhezkazgan—Copper mines and mining)

24

SOV/101-58-6-11/13

AUTHORS: Syrkin, Ya.M., and Panteleyev, M.N.

TITLE: The Improvement of the Lepaul Furnaces in the
Cement Plants of the Chinese People's Republic
(Usovershenstvovaniye pechey Lepol' na tsement-
nykh zavodakh KNR)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958, Nr 6, pp 34-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At the Syaotun and Mudanzhan Cement Plants, Lepaul
furnaces of 4 x 42 m were installed in 1940.
Limestone with a 1-3% and clay with a 15% humidity,
together with iron ore, are used as raw material.
The chemical composition is shown in table
1. In 1950-1957, the furnace installations were
improved. Water is now supplied through three
pipes (Figure 1) which ensures a high stability
of the granules and equality of the granulometric
composition. The form of the feeding hopper was
changed (Figure 2) in order to distribute the

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SOV/101-58-6-11/13²⁵

The Improvement of the Lepaul Furnaces in the Cement Plants of
the Chinese People's Republic

granules more uniformly. The drying chamber was divided into two parts (Figure 3). These measures raised the productivity of the furnaces to 29 tons/h, but increased the dust loss, the specific heat consumption, and the temperature of the clinker. There are 3 sets of diagrams and 1 table.

Card 2/2

SYRKIN, Ya.M.; PANTELEYEV, M.N.

Improvement of Lepol kilns in cement plants of the Chinese People's
Republic. TSement 24 no.6:34-35 N-L '58 (MIRA 12:1)
(China--Cement kilns)

PANTELEYEV, M.P.

Problems concerning the mining of stopes according to a one-cycle-per-day schedule at Moscow Basin mines. Ugol' 28 no.12:34-36 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik PNIUI.
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Coal mines and mining--
Moscow Basin)

PANTELEYEV, M. P.

Panteleyev, M. P. -- "Determination of Rational Systems of Mining Heavy Coal Strata Under the Conditions of the Podmoskovnyy (Near Moscow) Basin." Moscow Mining Inst imeni I. V. Stalin of the Min Higher Education USSR, Chair of Exploitation of Stratified Deposits, Moscow, 1954 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

PANTELEYEV, M.V.

Conference of the readers of "Promyshlennaia Energetika" journal
in Gorkiy City. Prom.energ. 17 no.2:46-47 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric power--Periodicals)

REYSNER, Igor' Mikhaylovich, doktor istoricheskikh nauk; AKHRAMOVICH, Roman
Timofeyevich, kandidat istoricheskikh nauk; PANTELEYEV, M.V.,
redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Our neighbor Afghanistan] Nash sosed Afganistan. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1956. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostrane-
niyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser. 1, no.4) (MIRA 9:4)
(Afghanistan)

PANTELEYEV, M.V.

Conference on the saving of electric and thermal energy.
Prom. energ. 18 no.10:43-44 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PANTELEYEV, M.V.

Conference of the readers of the periodical "Promyshlennaya energetika"
held in Gorkiy. Prom. energ. 19 no.3:40-42 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

PANTELEYEV M.V.

NEMAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand.ist.nauk; PANTELEYEV, M.V., red.; GUBIN,
M.I., tekhn.red.

[Struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the realization of the Lenin cooperative plan during the reconstruction period] Bor'ba Kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskogo Soiuza za osushchestvlenie Leninskogo kooperativnogo plana v vosstanovitel'nyi period. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 39 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.1, no.10)

(Russia--Economic policy)

(MIRA 11:5)

PANTELEEV, M.V.

MIL'SHTEYN, Mikhail Abramovich, general-mayor; SLOBODENKO, Aleksey Kirillovich, polkovnik; ; PANTELEEV, M.V., redaktor; GUBIN, M.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Military ideologists of capitalist countries on the character and means of conducting modern war] Voennye ideologi kapitalisticheskikh stran o kharaktere i sposobakh vedeniya sovremennoi voyny. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957. 63 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.1, nos.11-12)
(War) (MLRA 10:7)

PANTFLEYEV, M.V., 122b.

Conference of the readers of our periodical held in Gorkiy.
Elek.sta. 36 no.2:92 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

PANTELEYEV, H

Primary organization in mines is introducing new techniques.
NTO no.7:23-24 Jy '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo gornogo obshchestva shakty Privol'nyanskaya-Yuzhnaya Luganskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Lugansk Province--Coal mines and mining--Research)

PANTELEYEV, N., inzh.

Standards research work on the Bukhara - Ural Mountain Region
route. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.12:11-12 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Trest Nefteprovodmontazh, Ufa.
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Construction industry)

ПАЙТЕЛЕЙЗ, А. А.

BUDARIN, V.A.; ~~ПАЙТЕЛЕЙЗ, А. А.~~; KOZLOV, G.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
ZHDANOVA, Z.A., zamestitel' otvetstvennogo redaktora; RACHKO, V.,
redaktor; IUR'YB, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Album of visual aids for studying political economy; "capitalism"
section] Al'bom nagladykh posobii po politicheskoi ekonomii;
razdel "Kapitalizm." [Leningrad] Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry. Pt.2.
1956. 38 plates. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyusa. Vysshaya
partiynaya skola.
(Economic conditions)

Panteleyev, N.A.

49-58-3-16/19

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, A.G., Panteleyev, N.A., Pyrkin, Yu.B., Petrov, V.P., and Ivanov, V.N.

TITLE: Apparatus and Methods of Measuring Micro-Pulsations of Temperature and Flow-Rate in the Sea (Apparatura i metodika registratsii turbulentnykh mikropul'satsiy temperatury i skorosti techeniya v more)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 405-413 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The instruments usually employed in measuring temperature, etc., in the sea have so long a period that they only measure averages. For the study of turbulent processes (e.g., turbulent heat flow, viscosity, etc.) it is necessary to have instruments with a short enough period. Temperature measurement is usually carried out either with a thermocouple or a resistance thermometer. The former measures the difference between the actual and the average temperature, whilst the latter measures also the actual temperature. The authors describe experiments of Urlick and Searfoss (1942), Liebermann (1951), Kontoboytseva (1958) and English (1953) on temperature measurements, and ones by Bowden and Fairbairn (1952, 1956) and Obukhov (1951) on rate-of-flow measurements. The authors then discuss the basis of a new apparatus. The

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49-58-3-10/19

Apparatus and Methods of Measuring Micro-Pulsations of Temperature and Flow-Rate in the Sea.

time constant must be less than 0.1 sec for the whole apparatus. The accuracy of measurement of temperature in a sea where the surface is ice-free must be $\sim 0.001-0.005^{\circ}\text{C}$; if ice is present the required accuracy goes up to 0.0001°C . The accuracy of velocity measurements must be not less than 2-5 mm/sec for an ice-free sea and not less than 0.1 mm/sec for a sea shielded from wind effects by ice. To obtain correct recordings with the required accuracy, the whole apparatus must be stationary. The authors now describe their actual apparatus. The meter consists of measuring devices at two different levels, a distributing and balancing network, an amplifier and an oscillograph. The measuring device at the upper level has three constituents: for measuring true velocity, true temperature, and the modulus of the velocity vector and the vertical component of the velocity vector. At the lower level, true velocity and true temperature are measured. Hence the meter records simultaneously: average temperature, the gradient of the average temperature; temperature pulsations average velocity and the

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49-58-3-16/19

Apparatus and Methods of Measuring Micro-Pulsations of Temperature and Flow-Rate in the Sea.

gradient of the average velocity, pulsations of the modulus of the velocity vector and pulsations of its vertical component. Velocity signals go straight to the oscillograph; whilst temperature signals go to the oscillograph via a Wheatstone bridge and an amplifier. Power is supplied by the constant current from an accumulator. Temperature measurements were carried out with a thermistor with a temperature coefficient of resistance of 3-4% and a period of 0.08 sec. This was placed in one arm of the Wheatstone bridge. The power supplied to the thermistor was so chosen that the desired accuracy of 0.001°C could be obtained. Small deviations from the average velocity give diminished thermistor readings if the electric current is diminished or the average velocity increased. The device for measuring the average flow velocity consists of a 0.1 mm diameter, 28 mm long platinum wire, which is included in a bridge system. The wire is stretched perpendicular to the stream flow. Measurements are made at a constant current of 1-5 amps depending on the velocity. The device for measuring the modulus of the velocity vector and of the vertical component has two platinum wires in the bridge system. They are set at right

Card 3/5

49-58-3-16/19

Apparatus and Methods of Measuring Micro-Pulsations of Temperature and Flow-Rate in the Sea.

angles to each other; their bisector is in the direction of the current and lies in the vertical plane. Vertical components of flow are measured by the resultant asymmetry of the system with respect to the flow. The meter altogether consists of two parts, both of which are attached to different parts of a steel cable at a vertical distance apart of from 0.5 to 2.0 m. The basic part (which can move freely round a vertical axis) is at the top. A vane keeps the apparatus oriented into the current. The measuring elements are placed at the front to reduce the effect of disturbance. All but 5-6 mm of the thermistor are enclosed in an ebony casing from which leads run back through a tube to the centre of the apparatus. A lead counterweight is employed to keep the meter horizontal. The measuring elements are protected from mechanical damage by a wire grid. The temperature measurer was graduated in the interval 5.0-30.0°C with a Beckmann thermometer for different currents in the thermistor. The velocity measurer was graduated in the range 0-50 cm/sec.

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49-58-3-16/19

Apparatus and Methods of Measuring Micro-Pulsations of Temperature and Flow-Rate in the Sea.

The instrument is let down from a winch. After it has been kept at the right depth for 3-5 minutes the oscillograph is switched on and measurements are made. The authors give examples of oscillograms obtained and their interpretation. They assert that the meter seems well adapted for measurements on turbulence. There are 11 figures and 7 references, of which 5 are English and 2 Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy yuniversitet im. M.V.Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

PANTELEYEV, N. A.

XXXX "Investigations of Turbulence in Surface Water Layer of the Antarctic Sector of the Indian and Pacific Oceans."
report to be submitted for the Intl. Oceanographic Cong. New York City,
31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Moscow State University)

69006

3.6000

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, N.A.

S/055/59/000/04/015/026
B014/B005

TITLE: Instrumental Determinations of the Characteristics of Turbulent Exchange in the Ocean

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 4, pp 141-147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper informs on results obtained with the fourth model of a turbulence measuring instrument in measuring the turbulent mixing of water surface layers in the Antarctic portions of the Indian and Pacific Ocean. The investigations were carried out during the third Antarctic Sea Expedition on the diesel-electric ship "Ob'" in January-February 1958. Figure 1 shows the turbulence measuring instrument "Turbulimetr" (TM-4). It is designed for determining the horizontal and vertical component of the current fluctuation rate, for measuring the mean water temperature, and for determining the water turbulence structure. The latter was determined by means of two thermistors. A special device secured the vertical position of the instrument. The measured values were recorded by a loop oscillograph. The measurements were made down to a depth of 45 m. Figure 2 shows the measured values recorded at station Nr 330 at a depth of 7 m on January 19, 1958. The temperature pulsations

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Instrumental Determinations of the Characteristics
of Turbulent Exchange in the Ocean

69006
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B014/B005

were $3.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ deg, the vertical component of the velocity of flow was 1.2 cm/sec. The ratio between vertical and horizontal component of the velocity of flow was 0.86. Visual observation of the oscillograph permitted an estimate of the turbulence. The statistic evaluation of 177 observations was made by an electromechanical correlator. Figure 1 shows the results, the vertical distribution of the root mean square values of measurements made at station Nr 332 on January 25-26, 1958, in the area of Discovery Land. The wind velocity was 5-7 m/sec, the air temperature was 4° below the water surface temperature. On the basis of the results obtained, the vertical heat currents and the tangential friction stresses were studied. At a depth of 10 m, the former showed a maximum value of $12.0 - 15.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cal/cm²sec, the latter were within a range of $3.0 - 5.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ up to 0.57 dyne/cm². The tangential stress and the velocity gradient are graphically represented in the diagram of figure 4. Figure 5 shows the coefficients of turbulent heat exchange and turbulent viscosity. There are 5 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi (Chair of Physics of the Sea and
Inland Waters)
Card 2/3

69006

Instrumental Determinations of the Characteristics
of Turbulent Exchange in the Ocean

S/055/59/000/04/015/026
B014/B005

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

Card 3/3

PANTELEYEV, N. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Instrumental research into characteristics of turbulence in the surface layer of the waters of the Antarctic sector of the Indian and Pacific Oceans." Moscow, 1960. 13 pp; (Moscow State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 148)

PANTELEYEV, N.A.

Investigating the turbulence of the surface layer of water in the
Antarctic sector of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Trudy Okean.
kom. 10 no.1:137-140 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Antarctic regions--Oceanographic research)
(Turbulence)

PANTELEYEV, N. A. PISAREV, V. D. KOLESNIKOV, A. G.

The Results of Direct Definitions of the Intensity of Deep-water Turbulent Diffusivity in the Atlantic Ocean.

report submitted for the 13th General Assembly IUGG, (Oceanography) Berkeley, California, 19-31 Aug 63

L 10012-67 EMT(1)/EMT(M)/EMP(W)/EMP(J) ET/CI/GW
ACC NR: AP6036168 SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/66/000/005/0121/0123

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, N. A.; Pisarev, V. D.

ORG: Chair of Physics of the Sea and Inland Waters, Moscow University (Kafedra fiziki morya i vod sushi Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Strength calculation and watertight sealing of deep-sea measuring instruments

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 5, 1966, 121-123

TOPIC TAGS: hermetic seal, sealing device, compressive strength, compressive stress, oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, watertight seal, turbulimeter

ABSTRACT: The Chair of Physics of the Sea and Inland Waters of the Physics Department of Moscow State University has designed, built, and tested a watertight steel container for housing automatic instrumentation for studying deep-sea turbulent exchange (see Fig. 1). The article presents the method for calculating container strength and illustrates the self-sealing watertight seals used for the cover, a plexiglass port, and the electrical leads from externally mounted sensors to the container interior. For a working pressure of 1100 kg/cm² and an inside diameter of the container of 26.4 cm, the calculated wall thickness is given as 42 mm, and the cover plate and bottom as 9 cm, with an adequate safety margin. Figure 2 shows the cover-plate seal, where 1 is the container, 2 is the cover bolt, 3 is the cover plate, 4 is a 10-mm-thick rubber gasket, and I and II are the cover-plate and container mating surfaces

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UDC: 551.460.18

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ACC NR: AP6036168

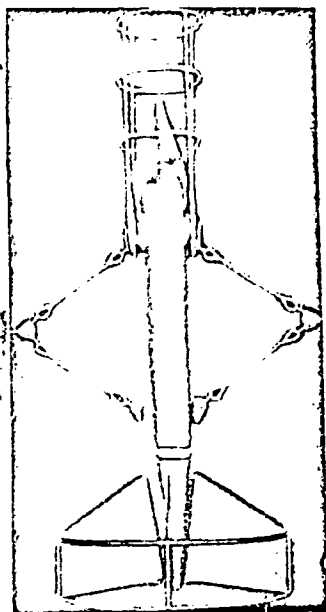


Fig. 1. Deep-sea turbulimeter

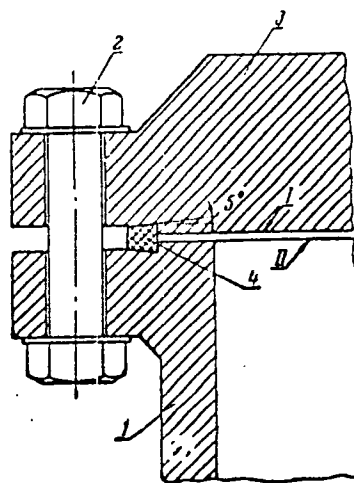


Fig. 2. Container cover-plate seal

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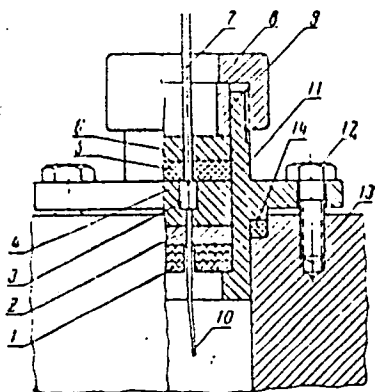


Fig. 3. Electrical-lead seal

1 - Steel support disk; 2 - rubber sea; 3 - flanged brass rod soldered to (7); 4 - textolite interface; 5 - rubber seating; 6 - steel pressure disk; 7 - 6-mm (o.d.) single-strand, rubber-sheathed wire; 8 - end nut; 9 - bushing; 10 - wire soldered to (3); 11 - bushing; 12 - bolt; 13 - cover plate; 14 - round rubber gasket.

Cord 3/4

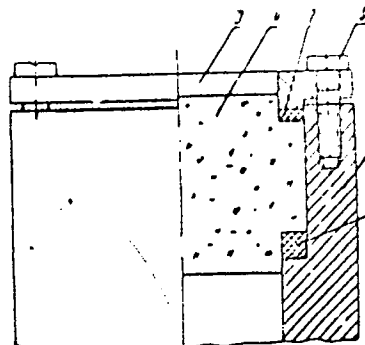


Fig. 4. Plexiglass-port seal

1 and 2 - Rubber sealing gaskets; 3 - clamping ring; 4 - plexiglass port; 5 - bolts; 6 - casing.

L 10012-67

ACC NR: AP6036168

4

(class-7 microroughness). The initial gap between I and II is 3 mm. After tightening, the surfaces are flush, and, as the container descends, water pressure acting on the outer edge of the gasket provides increased sealing efficiency with depth. The sealing arrangement for an electrical lead from an externally mounted sensor is shown in Fig. 3. Up to 15 leads can be accommodated in this arrangement. The sealing arrangement for a plexiglass port 30-mm in diameter and 25-mm thick is given in Fig. 4. All the above sealing arrangements were tested at the Leningrad Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of Chemical Machinery in the High-Pressure Laboratory of Moscow State University (to 1200 atm), and aboard the R/V Mikhail Lomonosov to 6500 m in the Atlantic Ocean. The tests demonstrated the absolute reliability of the designs and the simplicity of their use. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 08, 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Card 11 typ

ACC NR: AT6023553

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0015/0025

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, A. G.; Panteleyev, N. A.; Aretinskiy, G. Yu.; Dykman, V. Z.

ORG: None

TITLE: Apparatus for measuring the turbulent pulsations of current speed and temperature at great ocean depths

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 15-25

TOPIC TAGS: ~~oceanographic equipment~~, ~~oceanographic expedition~~, oceanographic instrument, ~~oceanographic ship~~, oceanography, ocean current, temperature detector, temperature measurement, electronic equipment, transistorized circuit, *TURBIDIMETER*, *OCEAN PROPERTY / GAT-3 TURBIDIMETER*

ABSTRACT: The third model of a deepwater automatic turbulence meter (GAT-3), a transistorized version of the earlier GAT-2, developed in 1964, is described. Work on these meters began in 1956 in the Maritime Hydrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR under the leadership of Member-Correspondent A. G. Kolesnikov. The GAT-3 permits simultaneous recording on seven channels, of the vertical and horizontal components of speed pulsation, average speed, three components of the instrument's self-acceleration, and time. Temperature pulsations are also registered by a preheated sensitive element. The meter is encased in a steel

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ACC NR: AT6023553

container, designed for a maximum depth of 12 kilometers and was first used in the Atlantic Ocean in 1962, during the twelfth cruise of the scientific research ship Mikhail Lomonosov. A block diagram of the major measurement channels in the meter is included and described in brief. A more detailed wiring diagram and description of the major components, including the oscillator, measuring bridge, imbalance amplifier, phase discriminator and automatic balancing block is included. The calibration scale, recording device, automatic control system, and their mountings are described in brief. The shortcomings of this meter and an indication of the direction in which new work on improved measuring devices and methods is headed, with special importance attached to maximum diminution of size and weight of both meter and container for use directly on the ocean floor, concludes the article. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08,20/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 15248-66 EWT(1) G*
ACC NR: AP6001976

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/012/1310/1318

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, A. G.; Pantel'ev, N. A.; Ivanov, V. N.

ORG: Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, Marine Hydrophysics Institute (Akademiya nauk UkrSSR, Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Experimental studies of the turbulent drag layer under a drifting ice pack

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 12, 1965, 1310-1318

TOPIC TAGS: ice, turbulence meter, turbulent boundary layer effect, turbulent diffusion, turbulent flow, drag effect, energy dissipation, boundary layer turbulence, boundary layer structure / TM-1 turbulimeter

ABSTRACT: The turbulent layer of water dragged along by drifting ice was studied in the spring and summer of 1956 in the Arctic Ocean. The flow velocities were measured with a TM-1 turbulimeter mounted in a hole 100 m from the edge of a 1-km drifting ice pack known as "North Pole-4." The horizontal and vertical velocities were continuously recorded at various depths (z) beneath the ice.

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.465.15

KOLESNIKOV, A.G.; PANTELEYEV, N.A.; PISAREV, V.D.

Direct determination of the intensity of turbulent exchange in
the depths of the Atlantic Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:788-
791 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.V.Shuleykinym.

PISAREV, V. D.; PANTELEYEV, N. A.

Compact color tape pulse recorder. Vest.Mosk.un Ser.3:Fiz.,
astron.19 no. 2:64-66 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra fiziki morya i vod suzhi Moskovskogo universiteta.

KOLESNIKOV, A.G.; PANTELEYEV, N.A.; PISAREV, V.D.; VAKULOV, P.V.

Deepwater autonomous turbulence meter, an instrument for recording
the turbulent velocity fluctuation and the temperature of the
ocean. Okeanologiya 3 no.5:911-921 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

124-1957-2-1738

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 42 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, N.I.

TITLE: ~~Determination of the Steam Leakage in a Turbine Through the External Packing~~ (Opredeleniye utechk para v turbine cherez naruzhnyye uplotneniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1955, Nr 15, pp 146-151

ABSTRACT: Formulas are presented for the determination of steam leakage through the labyrinth packings in a steam turbine, with due regard to the heat transfer from the steam to the shaft. The calculation, following the Author's method, shows that the cooling of the steam, which increases its specific gravity, raises the leakage up to 10 to 12 % above that computed on the basis of Stodola's formulas which do not account for the effect of the cooling of the steam.

G.A. Varshavskiy

1. Turbines--Equipment 2. Steam--Temperature factors 3. Packing
--Performance

Card 1/1

PANTELEYEV, N. I.

"Investigation of the Operation of the Main Turbine Gear Aggregate During the Braking or Jamming of a Screw Propeller." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Shipbuilding Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 4, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

PARTNENOV, N. I.

5207. Isledovaniya raboty sluzhby vnutri zhenitsogo upravleniya na terytorii
ili zaklinivaniy grebnykh vinta. I. 1977. 1/2 s. 1/2 str. (Izvestiya. Krasnodarskiy
krai). 1977. 1. 1/2. (14-51/77).

00: Krasnodarskiy krai, 1. 1. 1, 1977.

Relation between the photoeffect of an oxide cathode and the temperature. S. A. Pitsyn and N. R. Pavlovskiy. *Trudy Sovetskoye Akad. Elektrotekhniki* 1951, 1951, Fiz. Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R. 1952/1953, 25-8; Referat. Zhur., Fiz. 1955, No. 5073. Several researchers have noted a considerable increase in the photocurrent from amphoteric cathodes when heating took place up to the "beginning" of thermoelectronic emission. P. and P. have proved by experiment that this increase develops because of supplementary activation of the cathode by light. A sharp increase in the photocurrent of an oxide cathode at 500°K. was observed only in the case of const. illumination.

By impulse illumination with a frequency of 1000 flashes/sec., only a smooth increase of the photocurrent with the temp. was observed. Thus, the sluggish nature of the phenomenon was demonstrated. Consequently, the supplementary electronic current from the oxide cathode was not the photocurrent. Neither can it be explained by excitation of electrons by light and their migration into the zone of cond. since this phenomenon would also not be sluggish. In P. and P. illumination of the cathode causes a change in the O and formation of free atoms. This is shown by the change in the surface layer and, consequently, thermionic activity. After illumination has ceased, the donors scatter throughout the cathode and the emission current decreases to the initial value.

9111 ①

PANTELEYEV, N. N.: Master Vet Sci (diss) -- "Nutrient media from enzymal hydrolysates of casein in the production of old tuberculin". Leningrad, 1958.
14 pp (Leningrad Vet Inst of the Min Agric USSR), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959,
140)

SCV/26-59-3-16/47

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, N.N.

TITLE: Organic-Mineral Mixtures

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 3, pp 90 - 92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On forest-steppe and turf-podzol soils, the yield of agricultural crops is low and unstable without organic and mineral fertilizers. By introducing a great quantity of manure or peat composit (20 t and more to 1 hectare) the fertility will rise considerably. However, the majority of kolkhozes have difficulty in providing their fields with organic fertilizers in such quantities. The suggestion of Academician T.D. Lysenko, to use organic-mineral mixtures for the pre-sowing cultivation of grain, which require 3 to 10 times less manure, has aroused considerable interest. It is noteworthy that when applying 20 tons or more of manure, only 15 % of the nitrogen applied with the fertilizer will be utilized by the first crop. In case of organic-mineral mixtures, the nitrogen of these fertilizers is utilized completely; besides, the

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307/26-59-3-16/47

Organic-Mineral Mixtures

plants use an equal quantity of nitrogen mobilized by the soil's microorganisms. At the same time, the biological process of converting food inaccessible to the plants into accessible food will increase. Since 1955, the comparative effectiveness of the basic kinds of organic fertilizers in organic-mineral mixtures has been studied on grey forest-steppe loamy soils at the Gor'kiy Experimental Agricultural Station. The results can be seen from the table of winter wheat crops [table 1]. The data shows, that half-rotten manure produces a better effect than dry humus. In one of the experiments, conducted at the station by Senior Scientific Worker A.V. Dorozhnov, the chopped chaff of annual lupine, obtained when harvesting lupine by ensilage harvester, was tested as an organic fertilizer (a component of the organic-mineral mixtures).

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Organic-Mineral Mixtures

By applying 300 kg of superphosphate and 500 kg of dolomite flour with 6 tons of chopped lupine chaff, the winter wheat crops from 1 hectare rose in 2 years from 264 to 302 kg. The author further deals with the doses of half-rotten manure and the doses of lime fertilizers in organic-mineral mixtures, also with the effectiveness of these mixtures [table 3]. The area fertilized with organic-mineral mixtures increases every year. In 1958, the Gor'kiy Experimental Station tested several machines. Among those which proved to be good was the fertilizer mixer-loader SPU-40, and the universal spreader-tractor (TUR-7). At the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) construction is being completed of the spreader of mixture and composites of the TUR-7 type. There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

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SOV/26-59-3-16/47

Organic-Mineral Mixtures

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (Gor'kiy State Experimental Agricultural Station)

Card 4/4